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print zone 34 at a speed which causes the rectangle to appear solid to the human eye or at about 100 cycles/second. The micromotors can also be used to steer the printing beam 14 to form the symbols on the packaging.

In the claims:

Please amend the following claims as follows:

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1. (Amended) A method for printing, comprising:
providing a printing system for printing a code on a product moving in a direction, the code being constructed from a plurality of pixels in a first data set indicating the positions of the pixels;
generating a corrected data set indicating the position that each pixel would occupy if each pixel was moved at the velocity of the product until the pixel was printed; and
printing the code according to the corrected data set,
wherein the code is rendered by substantially discrete marks corresponding to the pixels.

2. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein printing the code according to the corrected data set includes printing a two dimensional trace of pixels.

3. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein printing the code according to the corrected data set includes printing a two dimensional trace of spots.

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5. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the printing system includes a laser mounted in a housing, the housing including an optics assembly configured to focus a printing beam produced by the laser onto the product when the product is positioned adjacent the housing.

6. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the printing system includes a laser configured to produce a printing beam for printing the code on the product;

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a housing including a printing beam exit member through which the printing beam exits the housing; and

an optics assembly within the housing, the optics assembly configured to focus the printing beam on the product when the product is adjacent to the housing.

10. (Amended) A printing system, comprising:

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a laser for printing a code on a product moving in a direction, the code being constructed from a plurality of pixels in a first data set indicating the positions of the pixels;

electronics for generating a corrected data set indicating the position that each pixel would occupy if each pixel was moved at the velocity of the product until the pixel was printed; and

electronics different than the laser for printing the code according to the corrected data set,

wherein the code is rendered by substantially discrete marks corresponding to the pixels.

11. (Amended) The printing system of claim 10, wherein printing the code according to the corrected data set includes printing a trace of pixels in two dimensions.

12. (Amended) The printing system of claim 10, wherein printing the code according to the corrected data set includes printing a trace of spots in two dimensions.

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14. (Amended) The printing system of claim 13, wherein the laser is mounted in a housing, the housing including an optics assembly configured to focus a printing beam produced by the laser onto the product when the product is positioned adjacent the housing.

15. (Amended) The printing system of claim 13, wherein the
a laser is configured to produce a printing beam, and the system further comprises
a housing including a printing beam exit member through which the printing beam exits the housing; and

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an optics assembly within the housing, the optics assembly configured to focus the printing beam on a product which is adjacent to the housing.

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19. (Amended) A method for printing on a product, comprising:
providing a printing system for printing a code on the product which is adjacent to the printing system and which is moving in a direction relative to the printing system, the code constructed from a plurality of pixels; and
prioritizing an order in which the pixels are printed such that the pixels are printed in a direction which is opposite to the direction which the product moves,
wherein the code is rendered by substantially discrete marks corresponding to the pixels.

20. (Amended) The method of claim 19, wherein an aperture limits an area within which the laser is able to print and the product moves past the aperture.

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25. (Amended) The method of claim 19, wherein the printing system includes a laser mounted in a housing, the housing including an optics assembly configured to focus a printing beam produced by the laser onto the product when the product is positioned adjacent to the housing.

26. (Amended) The method of claim 19, wherein the printing system includes a laser configured to produce a printing beam for printing the code on the product; a housing including a printing beam exit member through which the printing beam exits the housing; and
an optics assembly within the housing, the optics assembly configured to focus the printing beam on the product when the product is adjacent to the housing.

27. (Amended) A printing system, comprising:

a laser for printing a code on a product which is adjacent to the printing system and moving in a direction relative to the printing system, the code constructed from a plurality of pixels; and

electronics for prioritizing an order in which the pixels are printed such that the pixels are printed in a direction which is opposite to the direction which the product moves; wherein the code is rendered by substantially discrete marks corresponding to the pixels.

28. (Amended) The printing system of claim 27, wherein an aperture limits an area of the product on which the laser is able to print as the product moves past the printing system.

33. (Amended) A method for printing, comprising:
providing a printing system for printing an alphanumeric code on a product moving in a direction, the code being constructed from a plurality of pixels; and
printing pixels on the product in a two dimensional trace so as to form the code on the product,

wherein the code is rendered by substantially discrete marks corresponding to the pixels.

34. (Amended) A method of printing, comprising:
providing a printing system for printing an alphanumeric code on a product moving in a direction, the code being constructed from a plurality of pixels; and
changing a density of the pixels that construct the code.

35. (Amended) The method of claim 34, wherein the density of the pixels is changed in accordance with an amount of time available to print the code on the product.

36. (Amended) A printing system, comprising:
a laser for printing an alphanumeric code on a product that is adjacent to the printing system and moving in a direction relative to the printing system, the code constructed from a plurality of pixels; and

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electronics different than the laser for printing pixels on the product so as to form the code on the product, the pixels being printed in a two dimensional trace, wherein the code is rendered by substantially discrete marks corresponding to the pixels.
